

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 20 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Beckwith laughs. He thinks it is a good joke to survive his own death.

The detectives may go home. The reporters will take care of the royal outfit.

The first of the postmasters has called. The day of rock-ribbed exclusion is past.

Mr. Gravesly ex-Senator Davis of getting caught trout on the President's hook.

There is no use of Lamont hanging around. Grover has "learned to love another."

"What shall we do with Canada?" asks an exchange. What is the matter with our spunking machine?

Laborers declare that Chamberlain lacks judgment. Laborers are too polite to call him brother a fool.

May the Presidential honeymoon never fall into "innocuous desuetude"—which is as much as anybody can wish the loving pair.

After a man has cast a line in Deep Creek he is able to hold his own on the fishing question. Our diplomacy deepens and broadens.

Mr. Gladstone may have to dissolve, but if he does some Tories will go to pieces. There are English constituencies with a robust sense of fair play.

McKendrick Maxwell's little adventure in America will cost him his neck. So any two good men and true. If there ever was a righteous verdict this is one.

In the earlier days we used to hear of "forty-four or fifty." We settled the boundary trouble and now we shall probably be able to settle the codfish middle.

There is bottom enough in Wheeling to build new industries on without natural gas. With the gas the growth ought to be much more rapid. It will be if everybody takes hold. Boom the old town!

The Commencements are commencing. Joyous life seems, the diploma won, June roses in their blush and strawberries as white as walnuts selling at three boxes for a quarter. May it ever be thus with the dear young graduates.

At last his American Excellency succumbs to the reporters. He came down before they shot, and he did it good-naturedly. And now we may be permitted to ask, what was the use of so many detectives to bark off the newspaper men?

That must have been a striking scene when Mrs. Cleveland was introducing her husband of the press of the country. This was probably in return for being married in the groom's house. This Administration is reversing the natural order of things.

Mr. Lord Salsburgh is determined to have a mill with Mr. Blaine he can be accommodated. But common courtesy to a distinguished subject of a friendly nation demands that his lordship be notified to make the necessary arrangements with his favorite undertaker. Mr. Blaine is a "sugger."

Mr. Senators Ingalls and Cockerell are correctly reported, the Kansas Senator behaved like a boor. No gentleman will refuse to answer a proper question politely put, and this what Senator Ingalls did, adding that the Missouri Senator was not a gentleman. These ill-bred exhibitions of a diseased liver are not creditable to a Senator of the United States. Mr. Ingalls knows better and ought to be taught better.

The resolutions adopted at the picnic of the Amalgamated Association will not be well received by Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison, Hewitt, and gentlemen of their kind. The men of the Amalgamated are solid and strong on the question of protection—protection against raw material, finished product and imported labor, and are incontrovertibly right. If there is to be no protection for American products there can be none for the skill and strength which produce them.

General Beaver aptly illustrates the first question by taking a ton of the raw materials of which iron is made and estimating them at their value in the ground, at \$1.00. This he carries through the process of manufacture until the ton of crude materials is fashioned into needles, watchsprings and the like, worth, say \$10.00, and probably much more. The difference between the first cost and the last is the element of labor in countless forms, and it is for this that a sound American policy demands protection.

Big Railroad Deal.

New York, June 5.—A special from Cincinnati says: A big railroad deal is being negotiated in this city, having for its purpose the transfer of the controlling interest in the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad to the Illinois Central.

Mr. E. Ingalls, President of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad, has secured an option from U. P. Huntington, on the 90,000 shares of road held by Mr. Huntington, and has also made an arrangement with other large stockholders which give enough to make the deal and give control of the road to the Illinois Central. It will, if consummated, and there is little doubt but it will be, a great advantage to both roads.

Mr. Ingalls goes East next week to negotiate the returning of the bonded indebtedness of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road.

Arrests of Anarchists at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.—The Grand Jury, having under consideration the recent labor riots and boycotts, completed its labors to-day and adjourned. Ten additional indictments were presented, making the total number seventy, of which forty are for conspiracy growing out of boycotts. Robert Schilling, known as Labor State Organizer for Wisconsin, was released to-night on \$3,000 bail—\$1,000 on the indictment for conspiracy, and \$2,000 on the indictment for sending threatening communications. Forty-two arrests have been made thus far at the instance of the Grand Jury, and thirty more are to be effected on Monday.

BRISK PASSAGE

IN THE SENATE ON SATURDAY

Between Ingalls and Cockerell—The Kansas Senator becomes somewhat testy—The Coming Week in Congress—Some Measures to be Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Ingalls' resolution offered yesterday, was laid before the Senate, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the authority for the issuance the recent order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, suspending the receipt of applications for public lands under the pre-emptory timber culture and desert lands act.

Mr. Ingalls was glad the first order had been revoked, but regretted the statement of the grounds on which the revocation had been made. He (Mr. Ingalls) affirmed that no precedent in harmony with the order of June 2 would be found in the Interior Department. The revocation was right, but the reasons given for the revocation were not right. The Constitution of the United States, Mr. Ingalls continued, requires the President of the United States to take care that the laws were faithfully executed. The President was responsible for the acts of his executive officers.

Mr. Ingalls was proceeding to read a letter addressed, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 8, 1886, when Mr. Cockerell moved that document Mr. Ingalls was going to read from.

Mr. Ingalls replied with the date of the letter and the statement that it was from the Commissioner.

Mr. Cockerell inquired whether the Senator was going to read from an official document of the House or Senate.

A WAR OF WORDS.

Mr. Ingalls replied that if the Senator denied the authenticity, or suspected that he (Mr. Ingalls) would tamper with the text of the letter, he (Mr. Cockerell) could send to the document room and get the report.

Mr. Ingalls then stated the number of the document.

Mr. Cockerell—Why could not the Senator answer a polite question at once?

Mr. Ingalls—He knows the document is authentic. He is making a political question of anybody. That is the reason.

Mr. Cockerell—And the Senator from Kansas is incapable of answering a gentleman.

Mr. Ingalls—I shall never have an opportunity of answering a gentleman when ever the Senator from Missouri interrogates me.

The Chair urged the Senator to keep order.

Mr. Edmunds (sotto voce)—That is unparliamentary.

Mr. Ingalls (sotto voce)—You say it is.

After reading the letter Mr. Ingalls said his mail was burdened with complaints of the action of the Commissioner. He cited several instances of the Commissioner's action, and said that he was not complaining of the President or the Secretary of the Interior, who, he said, he could not be with "this man, who prefers indictments against entire communities."

His (Mr. Ingalls) complaint was of the agency that was administering the system of bounty on the interest of thousands of his (Mr. Ingalls) constituents, and thousands of other poor, honest and industrious people who were endeavoring to build up communities and States in the West. In their name Mr. Ingalls felt called to say that no greater invasion of public right, constitutional law, and the prerogatives of free men were ever committed in any age or at any time than the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office dated June 2, 1886, suspending the operation of the subsisting laws of the United States. It was an offense that if committed by the Secretary of the Interior, and sanctioned by the President, would justify their impeachment and removal from office.

Mr. Ingalls was very glad indeed, that the Secretary of the Interior has seen fit thus early and promptly to disavow the order.

THE ORDER OF JUNE 2.

Mr. Beck said the Secretary of the Interior desired the adoption of the resolution offered by the Senator from Kansas, so that the Senate could be informed of the causes that had led to the issue of the order. The precedents for the issue of the order would then be seen. Mr. Beck believed the order of June 2 to have been issued without authority of law, and was glad the Secretary of the Interior had revoked it so promptly. Mr. Beck hoped some action would be taken to prevent a repetition of an assumption of authority claimed for its issuance, if a practice of suspending such orders has grown up in the office.

Mr. Teller asserted with positiveness that there could be found no precedent for the order of June 2. He knew something of the duties of the Interior Department, and knew of the present Secretary of the Interior, for whom Mr. Teller had the highest respect. He (Mr. Teller) knew how a Secretary of the Interior could be got to sign an order such as that of June 2, and he was sure that the Secretary of the Interior would not do so again.

With the multiplicity of duties placed on the Secretary of the Interior, it was physically impossible that he should investigate or study every order submitted to him for signature. Mr. Teller thought a resolution calling for information from an executive department, and upon it make a speech denouncing the thing inquired about, and proclaiming that there could be no reason for it. The subject of land frauds was not before the Senate.

INGALLS STIRRED UP.

The present question was whether the Senate would call for certain information, and he (Mr. Cockerell) was heartily in favor of it. Why an attack should be made upon the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior was more than he could conceive. "I have been inspired," said Mr. Cockerell, "by that same gallant, chivalrous, invincible spirit, character and disposition of the distinguished war chief from Kansas."

Mr. Ingalls (sarcastically)—Don't be too hard.

Mr. Cockerell—It may have been prompted by that same feeling that inspired the attack upon the crippled Pension Office.

Mr. Ingalls—Utterly disabled—physically and mentally.

Mr. Cockerell (continuing)—When he

THE HONEYMOON

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Still interesting to the Newspaper Men—He and His Wife Attend Church at Oakland. The Fishing Excursion of Saturday. Dining with Ex-Senator Davis.

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Col. Lamont and wife arrived on the early train from Washington, and were driven at once to the executive cottage, where they will be quartered during their stay. Breakfast was taken shortly after 9 o'clock, and about an hour later the party started for Oakland, six miles off. The party consisted of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont, ex-Senator and Mrs. Davis and the children—four in all.

The party was met at the Oakland station by a carriage and a number of people who came from miles round to catch a glimpse of the President and his bride.

The pretty little Garrett Memorial church was the center of attraction, and groups of rustics attired in Sunday raiment stood around the door. Inside there were as many people as could be accommodated. The chancel was decorated with flowers and an extra large choir was in attendance.

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At 11 o'clock the presidential party entered and were ushered into pews reserved for them on the right of the pulpit. As they were seated the choir sang "Praise as a Bird to Your Mountain." The pastor, Dr. Foulk, gave out the Fifty-fourth Psalm, "Behold what a Condemning Love," and after it was sung proceeded to baptize the daughter of Captain Isaac Kingkendall, which was by a coincidence named Foulk, though not intended as a compliment to Mrs. Cleveland. The little girl bore herself with becoming dignity and did not make a sound.

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The Monterey and her cargo was forfeited under section 4237 of the Revised Statutes, for going upon a foreign voyage under a fishing license, the master having no permit to touch and trade. The policy of the law may be bad or may be good as respects the interests of American citizens, but it is the law, and the Monterey was valued at \$200 and her cargo of lobsters at \$200. The vessel and cargo were libeled at Boston, a matter in which the District Attorney had no discretion upon the offense being reported to him by the Collector of Customs. The Department in consideration of the fact that the owner was an American citizen and that his offense was not willful in May 1885 remitted the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo upon payment of a small fine of \$20, and the cost of the court, over which it had no jurisdiction. The real cause of grievance which Mr. Trefethen had against the government by its officers did not entirely ignore his offense. Mr. Trefethen did not know the most American citizens engaged in trading they were willing to perform their simple duty. And for the same reasons the customs officers held the Sisters till, her case could be legally acted upon.

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Upon the arrival of the engine, Superintendent Chamberlain told the switchmen that they would be expected to do no more. Then the engineer and fireman, at the request of the mob, left the engine and stood to one side. Superintendent Chamberlain himself at once boarded the engine, backed to the cars and attempted to move them. A man named Murphy, an employee of the road, here the trouble commenced. A chunk of coal was thrown, which hit Murphy on the arm, and another was thrown through the engine window, narrowly missing Superintendent Chamberlain's head. The police forced the crowd back, while the women yelled "Scabs!" and applied all sorts of opprobrious epithets. They said if the police were men they would take off their stars and caps; that they were taking away their bread and butter, and sooner or later would suffer for their actions.

At this juncture a crowd of men ran up the track half a mile and took out four lengths of rails, threw them into the ditch and destroyed the ties. While repairs were being made the crowd swarmed about the workmen. With little delay the police charged, and succeeded in driving the crowd before them through the engine and the cars. During the charge the police Andrew Sheehan and William McGinnis, who were apparently leading the crowd, were arrested and jailed. They will be held for inciting riot.

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A SECRET SOCIETY

AMONG THE WORKINGMEN

Of the Pacific Coast, whose Object is Arson, Robbery and Murder, and the Subversion of Our Government—A Band of Red-Handed Assassins and Conspirators.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, T. June 6.—The United States Grand Jury has found indictments against ten